



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1880

The most ridiculous thing we have seen recently in the newspapers is the statement that the license board of the District of Columbia has refused to grant a license to Welker's restaurant, because the application for it was not signed by the Emperor of Germany, as the owner of the house on the opposite side of the street, occupied by the German legation. The German minister to this country, who represents the Emperor, signed the application, but the license board would not recognize him in his representative capacity, and returned the application for the Emperor's own signature. There should be several vacant chairs in the District license board.

If the South had not long since abandoned all idea of obtaining fair and just consideration at the hands of the North, such paragraphs as the following, taken from a professed non-partisan and independent Northern newspaper, would be likely to evoke evidences of indignant surprise among her people:

"But the free introduction of capital and labor saving machines is possible only when the brains that control them are equally welcome and receive equal consideration—whether they accept or repudiate the old, hide-bound political ideas of the South."

As it is, however, such and similar remarks about the South are looked upon by the people of this section as providential dispensations and are accepted with the grace possible under the circumstances, but if there ever was a case in which the man who controlled a labor saving machine or capital was not welcome in the South, whether he agreed with the political theories prevalent in this section or not, it has escaped our notice and that of many intelligent native observers.

Thanksgiving Day was observed as usual yesterday throughout the North and West and in some few places in the South. If the accounts of the revived prosperity in the two former sections that we read in the newspapers of those sections be correct, the people thereof have great cause for thankfulness, and did not burst a firecracker or eat a turkey or drink an apple toddy too many in manifesting that thankfulness. But leaving out of view the cause of thankfulness, whether real or imaginary, Thanksgiving Day is gradually usurping the place once filled by Christmas in the North, because of the decreasing belief in that section in the divinity of Christ. People who will send in the rain for hours listening to the blasphemous of Col. Robert Ingersoll's without stilling their lives be observant of the birth day of the Being against whom these blasphemies were leveled. In the South, however, where the belief of the fathers is still held, and where old associations are still fondly cherished, Christmas is and is likely to continue to be the grand holiday of the year, before the light of which that of all others must pale.

The late defeat of General Hancock is more than a nine days wonder—at least to some of the newspapers of New York. According to what those journals continue to say that defeat was solely and entirely due to Mr. John Kelly, chief of Tammany Hall and Comptroller of the city, between whom and the republicans a nefarious bargain was made beforehand to accomplish the purpose. To those who put themselves in other people's places nothing seems more absurd than this charge. Mr. Kelly, by his bolt at the last gubernatorial election in New York, by which all the State offices and the immense influence attached to them were given to the republicans, unquestionably did the New York democracy serious injury and gave the republicans a great advantage over them in all subsequent elections, but that he made any attempt to throw the vote of his State for Garfield we cannot believe, for to do so would be to destroy our faith in his common sense, and nobody has ever yet doubted that Mr. Kelly's future success, in a great measure, depended upon that of Hancock, and no man with ordinary understanding will deliberately mar his own prospects. The real causes of the small vote General Hancock received in New York city and of his consequent defeat were the money of the republicans, by which they bought thousands of votes, the political intimidation to which they resorted and by which thousands of factory hands were made to cast Garfield ballots on pain of discharge during the winter season, and the feeling of religious prescription raised against Mr. Grace, the democratic candidate for Mayor, which set off unfavorably upon the whole democratic ticket. Mr. Kelly had no more to do, directly or indirectly, with the defeat of General Hancock than the man in the moon, and it is ridiculous to say that he had.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Edgett vs. Robinson. Rehearing granted. Graeme's executor vs. Mutual Assurance Society, and Vial's executor vs. Same. The first from the Circuit Court of Richmond and the second from the Chancery Court of Richmond. Both affirmed. Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the court in which Judge Monroe fully concurred. Judge Staples concurred in affirming the judgment and decree, but not in all the reasons given. Judge Anderson delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Judge Burks concurred generally but not in all the reasons assigned.

Lyndburg city vs. Slaughter. From the Circuit Court of Bedford. Affirmed. Judge Staples delivering the opinion. Judge Burks, having been counsel in the court below, not sitting.

Lincoln's administrator vs. Maupin. From the Circuit Court of Rockingham. Argued at Staunton in the absence of the President of the court. Reversed. Judge Burks delivering the opinion.

Dayle's administrator vs. Scott's executor. From the Circuit Court of Roanoke county. Affirmed. Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alex. Gazette*.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1880.

It seems to be the general impression that there will be no factional opposition on the part of the democrats at the next session of Congress to the passage of bills containing appropriations for the payment of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections. The appointment and the services of such officers were all wrong, to be sure, but as the men did the work required of them, it is thought that the best way to get rid of them is to pay them, and be thankful to be well rid of such a grievance.

The proposition of the negroes of New York for a cabinet position for one of their race, while not favorably received by the republicans, is very respectable to many democrats here, who think that as Garfield's election was due solely to the negro vote, and as the negro race has no representative in either branch of Congress, the least fair and just recompense the radicals can offer them is to give a negro a place in the cabinet. By this means, too, the radicals will show that they are in fact, as well as in name, in favor of the equality of the negro.

People here say that if the authorities of Alexandria county were a little more vigilant the robberies of strangers at Arlington would not be so frequent.

Major Bayly is the defeated republican candidate for Congress from the 8th district in Virginia, and, according to all law and precedent, both in this country and Great Britain, can not possibly hope to have the seat awarded him in the contest he is to make for it before the next House of Representatives, but, for all this, his influence, or that of his friends, is sufficient with the present administration to induce great anxiety and concern among the Federal officeholders in his district who refused to support him during his recent campaign. All of the latter, even the holders of the small postoffice, fear that they will be removed, and delegations of them almost daily visit the White House and departments here to show cause why they should not be deposed, and to make statements about the personal and political character of the man they think, and who, doubtless, is trying to get their places for his friends and supporters. A delegation from Alexandria, among whom were F. E. Corbett, deputy collector of that port; J. S. Fowler, deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court; Judge Willoughby and A. W. Armstrong, waited upon Commissioner Rawn to day to protest against the contemplated removal of Captain F. E. Boaty, deputy collector of internal revenue, who was an open and avowed opponent of Major Bayly. Judge Willoughby was spokesman on the occasion. The delegation received no satisfactory assurances.

To day is very quiet here, most of the people in the city having as yet not gotten over the effects of Thanksgiving Day. Snow is falling rapidly, and as the temperature is low everything is even the most frequented streets, has a white covering.

Though General Mahone's credentials as a U. S. Senator have not yet reached him, on December 18, 1879, almost a year ago, and the day after his election, through a friend, he spoke for the seat occupied by Mr. Cocke, of Missouri, which is on the democratic side of the Senate, and the fourth from the main aisle in the front row. As it is understood, however, that Mr. Cocke will be re-elected, the General will not get this seat, and will have to take his chances on the outer row. Senator Vance has spoken for the seat now occupied by Senator Johnston, who, as previously stated in this correspondence, will have the seat now occupied by Senator McDonald, of Indiana.

Well informed and intelligent business men, who have just returned from New York, say that the increased business promised as the result of Garfield's election has not yet taken place, and that with the exception of an uncertain boom in some stocks, and a small advance in a few staples, which looks as though people were putting their money in safe investments and withdrawing it from active business, there has been no increase at all, but rather the reverse, and that business men are by no means as buoyant and sanguine as they were before the election.

This week's purchases of silver bullion for coins at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints amounted to 236,000 ounces of refined silver. The average of the standard silver dollars still proceeds, and notwithstanding the exaggerated reports of the demand for it, the vaults of the Treasury are being choked up with it, for it is returned almost as soon as issued.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, arrived here last night and seems to be perfectly well. He says, however, that he is indisposed, and that if he feels no better during the winter than he does now he will be unable to do any work at the approaching session of Congress. It will be remembered that both the mental and physical condition of this Senator have inspired the radicals with hopes that he would be unable to be present at the reorganization of the Senate next March.

A colored woman named L. V. Jackson was appointed to day the successor of Kate Dodson, also colored, and from Alexandria, as the waiting woman in the ladies' retiring room of the Senate.

Mary Venette, the old pie woman, who for many years has had a stand in the corridor of the Senate chamber, near the entrance to the Secretary's office, died last night from a cold she took at the Baltimore sequester. Mary had witnessed the rise, progress and fall of many a Senator. After standing Mr. McCrory, in one of his occasional fits of liberality, has treated a youthful friend to a sick of candy, and there the pious Judge Davis has taken many a share and drank many a glass of milk. She was the friend of most of the democratic Senators, while the republicans had little or nothing to do with her. With the pages she was an especial favorite.

STATE OFFICERS BEFORE THE U. S. COURT. In the United States Court at Richmond yesterday, Judge R. W. Hughes presiding, the case of David H. Kindred, a justice of the peace of Southampton county, who was indicted with W. H. Pond for intimidating a witness and obstructing the administration of justice in the United States Court by convicting and punishing a United States witness, was taken up. In this case the defendant filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of a court of the United States, upon the ground that the act alleged in the indictment was done by the defendant as a justice of the peace within the limits of his jurisdiction; and that for either error or corruption therein, if any, he is amenable only to the courts of the State, and not to the courts of the United States.

The question was argued at length upon authority, particularly upon the case of ex parte Virginia reported in 10th Otto, by John Lyon, et al. for the defendant and L. L. Lewis, et al. for the United States.

The court took time to consider of its judgment, saying that the question was new and important, and ought to be decided.

The case was continued until the next term. The defendant was released upon his own recognizance, without security, with the understanding that a nolle prosequi will be entered next spring if the court should in the meantime overrule.—*Richmond State*.

It is estimated that at least 220 freight cars are daily turned out of the twenty manufacturing in this country, and that fully 100,000 are built in railroad workshops. In spite of this large supply of new rolling stock, there is always a scarcity, and manufacturers are at present very behind their orders.

Snow fell, yesterday, in Leesburg to the depth of three inches.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it is understood, has agreed to pay an advance in rates of elevator storage of wheat.

The La Pierre House, on Broad street, Philadelphia, and the Lafayette Hotel, at Arlington, are to be incorporated into one large hotel.

President-elect Garfield and lady took their Thanksgiving breakfast with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, at his residence, opposite Lafayette Square.

Miss Ella May Thomas, lately in charge of the telegraph office at Harrisonburg, in this State, died at the Pollock House at 3 a. m. yesterday aged 17 years, after a short illness.

Robert F. McKiesee, aged 14 years, was instantly killed in Baltimore yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion while the two were out gunning.

Mrs. Valerian G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has presented the munificent sum of \$25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, for the purpose of erecting a new building.

During the last year eight persons have been killed and nine injured on the New York elevated railroads. This is stated to be the largest number of casualties on any railroad in the country in proportion to length.

State taxation of national banks is discussed by United States Controller Knox in his annual report. He holds that the State taxes which the banks and bankers have paid for a series of years and still pay are as much as should be imposed upon them. Were the entire federal tax upon banks, including the tax on checks, and also on notes and on patent medicines, removed, he says the revenue from the tax on spirits, beer and tobacco would alone be sufficient to meet the expenses of the government and reduce the public debt at the rate of \$100,000,000 annually.

A compulsory conversion of the British three per centage debt into 2½ is among the possibilities.

Sir Theo. Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, was yesterday elected lord rector of St. Andrew's University, defeating Mr. R. A. Freeman, the historian.

The battle at Duloigno, which resulted in the Albanians being dispersed by the Turks, lasted several hours, and the loss was heavy on both sides. A convention has been signed for the surrender of the town of Montenegro.

Further particulars received of the sinking of the steamer *Oncle Joseph* at Spezia, Italy, state that the loss of life will not fall below 20, and that there were probably a number of American and English people on board.

Further acts of violence are reported in Ireland. The British cabinet is assured, however, that the measures are unnecessary, and have agreed upon proposals on the land question to be submitted to Parliament. The Dublin morning papers of to-day report an attempt to shoot Captain John Mitchell, renting a large farm in Roscommon; an attempt to shoot a Protestant clergyman in Tipperary; and the execution of six persons in Westport for illegally assembling to resist an eviction; besides various incendiary speeches, hounding of cattle, &c. The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has issued a form of prayer for use by his clergy for the amelioration of the present disturbed condition of the country.

I. O. G. T.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia convened in its thirteenth annual session in the Masonic Temple, Norfolk, Tuesday evening.

It was ascertained that ninety eight delegates were present, representing sixty one lodges. This number of delegates and visitors combined will reach two hundred. The usual committees were appointed. The Right Worshipful Grand Counselor, Hon. Samuel Carper and lady, of Manchester, England, were introduced to the Grand Lodge and were welcomed in a brief but eloquent speech by the Grand W. C. Templar.

The Hon. Mr. Carper in response said: If this is the way the Virginia people have of doing things then you have a good way of carrying a man. He continued at some length, setting forth the wonderful growth and prosperity of the Order and showing what a grand work the Order was doing in saving the fallen, and preventing others from falling.

The G. W. C. T. Dr. Christian, in his admirable report said: The purpose and principles of our Order are those that are sorely needed in every community. Denominations, political and social differences must be and are sunk for a time before the pressing need of our work. Our work during the past year has not been so prosperous as in previous years, owing to the fact that the evil results of the excited political campaign tested the temperance fortitude of many, and caused an extraordinary amount of drunkenness. Politics and temperance are as antagonistic as water and oil. But the Order has won some grand victories in the department of local option, the law having been adopted by overwhelming majorities in the State of Virginia. Our Order is carrying more advanced grounds each year. Prejudices are being overcome, and the best people of the State are taking hold of it heartily.

It was announced that there would be a grand mass meeting at Van Wyck's Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, and at Court Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Thursday evening. We will pass over the interesting proceedings of Wednesday and come to the mass meeting at Van Wyck's Academy of Music. The Good Templars held high carnival here last night. Dr. Christian made a short address which was received with applause. Hon. Samuel Carper, of England, then addressed the audience on the precepts, duties and success of the Order of Templars, in a fervid, eloquent and impressive manner. There is no bolder dash about him, no scholastic display of false rhetoric, but like Col. Sellers, in "There's Millions in it," grasped the subject and went at it with the skill of an anatomist, dissecting the farther and intricacies of tipping to its very vitals. His sound and practical argument on prohibition was clear, concise and practical. To kill, eradicate and wipe out intemperance was his motto, and he urged the people to make it their motto, and to strike at its root by proper legislation. As long as whisky and liquid damnation is licensed by the government for revenue, intemperance is aided, encouraged and abetted, and our legislators are responsible for its iniquitous and prostrating results to the civilization; we are to mock sentimentalism and know where the shoe pinches; we've been there and don't speak as an apprentice, but from experience—dearly bought. As long as the government licenses the selling of liquor, it interferes with the progress of society and its protection, and hence virtually encourages crimes of all grades which are superinduced by licensing the liquor traffic for revenue. We must eradicate the cause before we attempt to cure the effect, for until we do, relapses are more dangerous to society, ruin and a burning shame to every citizen.

For wisdom is made with a carless air. The wisdom which when they have time to spare, And to make time, to smile and converse. They detect honest labor, and vile passions arouse.

J. B. P.

CARPS IN LEEDS.—The U. S. Fish Commission has been distributing lately, by means of the State Commissioners and others, this useful and beautiful fish throughout the country. Three of our citizens received about four dozen on Thursday 18th, from the carps pond in Washington. The bulk of them were put in the pond of Mr. A. M. O. Paxon, near Clarke's Gap, prepared especially for them, and a few sent to W. B. Claggett, at Woodburn near Sycolin. Mr. Page who had charge of the distribution had more for other points in the State. The kind introduced is the leather carps, and is easily raised and is valuable as a food fish, selling in Germany usually for more than all other sorts of fish, except trout and salmon.—*Loudoun Mirror*.

Our Cows and Their Value.

At the late meeting of the Woodville Agricultural Society the following paper on "Our Cows and Their Value" was read by Chalkley Gillingham, et al.:

"At the late convention of the American Butter and Cheese Association, the President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association, read a paper in which he estimated the number of milk cows in the United States at 13,000,000, requiring the annual product of 52,000,000 acres of land for feed, giving employment to 650,000 men. Educating the cows at \$30 each and land at \$30 per acre, together with 150,000,000 for agricultural and dairy implements, and the total amount invested in the industry is over \$1,000,000,000. If it is estimated that 5,000,000 cows are fed with grain for winter dairying they will consume 15,000,000 tons of hay, 50,000,000 bushels of corn meal, besides bran and other things of a total value of over \$150,000,000. To this should be added the labor of 600,000 men at \$20 per month, \$120,000,000, making the annual value of over \$400,000,000, or an average of \$33 per cow. According to 12 cents per gallon as a basis for computing the value of the milk product, and 440 gallons the average yield per annum [this being the average in 16 States in 1880], the 13,000,000 cows produce annually 5,739,000,000 gallons of milk, worth \$695,760,000. Analysis shows that 3½ lbs. of milk contain the same kind and amount of nutrition as 1 lb. of boneless beef. The total weight of the milk product is 50,732,600,000 lbs.; equal to 14,495,000,000 lbs. of boneless beef. About 50 per cent. of a fat steer is boneless meat, so that it will require 20,560,000 steers of 1,400 lbs. weight to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product. Such fat steers would sell at \$4.50 per cwt. or \$63 each—a total of \$1,300,950,000; deducting for hide and tallow \$260,190,000, leaves the meat value at \$1,040,760,000. This gives the food value of the milk product in the U. S. annually.

"Willard, in his 'Practical Dairy Handbook,' says that at 20 cts. per gallon milk is equivalent in value to boneless beef at 9 cents per lb. It is false economy, therefore, that substituted meat for milk as an article of food. The same authority states that 50 per cent. of the milk is used in making cheese and butter, and 41 per cent. is used in a liquid state.

"The Department of Agriculture, 1878, estimates there are 1,000,000,000 lbs. of butter and 300,000,000 lbs. of cheese made annually in the U. S. At 27 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. of butter and 9½ for 1 lb. of cheese, the total amount of milk used would be 29,950,000,000 lbs., and 41 per cent. of the product for consumption, the total production is 50,732,600,000 lbs. The cheese in the milk used in making butter, if used for cheese, would produce annually 1,800,000,000 lbs. and, besides, there is annually run off in the skimmed milk, butter milk and whey, 200,000,000 lbs. of milk sugar, which, if saved, would have a market value greater than the entire annual sugar crop of Cuba."—*Scientific American*.

Some further remarks on the same subject by a former New Yorker, now residing in Maryland:

"I found the most marked prosperity in the dairy districts in Central New York, when 17 to 20 years since, a large majority of the farms were heavily mortgaged. Now very few of the farms are suffering from any real depression, and the fertility and productivity of the land greatly improved. I was pleased to find in several districts that the existing road law prohibited live stock of all kinds from running on the highways. The hedge rows are generally removed, and the road sides are mown for hay, and in many places there are no road fences. Cows—The average price of cows in the dairy districts is about \$50. I examined a large number of them and found them very low in the scale of test by Mr. Guss's system of ascertaining the lactical qualities, and I am satisfied that the value of the same number of cows might have more than doubled in the past 8 or 10 years had the calves of both sexes been carefully and intelligently selected by the marks designated by Gussen. The dairy animals are mainly of the native breeds, with a few grade Shorthorns, Dvons, Alderneys and Ayrshires. Neither thoroughbred or grade cows are highly esteemed by dairy men. I saw a number of large dairy stables, but not one that I considered properly constructed or well kept. There is not that degree of neatness and cleanliness that I hoped to see. The stables are generally too open and cold. There is vastly more profit realized from the same area in the dairy districts than in any other with which I am familiar. Excepting the best fruit regions near market, dairy farming and wool growing are the only systems which ensure, not only maintaining, but increasing perpetually and rapidly the fertility and productivity of the soil. Dairy exports are rapidly on the increase, and American butter and cheese are now equal, if not superior, to those of any other country, and yet the excellence and preservative quality of both may easily be greatly improved by greater care and skill in their manipulation. One of the serious difficulties of the dairy business is to get and keep good milkers and cheese makers. Milk and all its products are sensitive to impurities, hence the greatest possible degree of neatness and cleanliness is requisite. Should the dairy business ever be overdone the land will be in a condition favorable to almost any other production."

A THANKSGIVING SERMON.—President-elect

Garfield attended church at the Christian Church, on Vermont Avenue, in Washington, yesterday. Rev. Mr. Power, the pastor, preached a Thanksgiving sermon broad enough in its principles for all to endorse. He treated of many things, but gave particular attention to the many things which we should be thankful for, instancing the prosperity of the country, the increase of business and the general happiness. "As members of the Christian Church," he said, "we should be very thankful for the increased interest that is being taken in our church and its teaching, and to the prominence it has of late received." Other than that there was no allusion in the sermon to the political happenings of the country or to the distinguished gentleman in his congregation. Mr. Power was exceedingly happy and good natured in his discourse, and brought smiles to the faces of more than one of his hearers when he advocated earnestly the adoption of the turkey as our national emblem and the setting aside of the American eagle. He quoted from Ben Franklin to prove that the turkey was "ought royal fowl, native American," and thoroughly in sympathy with us as a people. He also deprecated the sectionalism that surrounded the consumption of pumpkin pie, which he said, should be a national food. Following in 1796, he quoted Whittier's verses to the pumpkin vine and then said that he made of his fruit. Leaving this branch of the subject, he attacked "the blue devils" people, who, instead of enjoying the Thanksgiving dinner and giving to others to eat when they had to spare, devote the day to reading the proceedings of the Social Science Association, endeavoring to find out all the impurities, the diseased wheat, the white clay, the phosphate of lime, and other things that are used to adulterate flour, peculiarities of the red lead that colors the pepper, the snuff that is transcribed into butter, the chocolate and baked beans from which coffee is made, the mineral substances and chemical combinations that make fruit jellies without the use of any fruit, and the milk that comes from everywhere except from the cow. It is no wonder that the day is passing rapidly, and that we are happy and do not give thanks, and it is no wonder that they Tanzerize. The true keeper of the national Thanksgiving day never looks into such matters when the national holiday comes, but enjoys himself and endeavors to make others happy. The correct Thanksgiving is a national holiday, and is of the Sweet Land of Liberty, and was decreed with the benediction.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Business during the week has been moderately active, though the advance in the prices of breadstuffs has caused more activity in the grain market, and the receipts have fallen below the demand. The cold "snap" has closed temporarily canal navigation, and the coal trade, in consequence, has been languid, though there are good stocks on hand and shipments continue. Money matters are unchanged heretofore, although the tightening in the eastern markets has had its legitimate results here also; nevertheless on good collaterals there is no difficulty in obtaining loans. In New York money is in active demand, 6 per cent being the ruling rate at which borrowers seem to have no difficulty in supplying their wants. Six per cent was bid for money for the remainder of the year, and an additional commission was in some cases paid. Prime mercantile paper is reported dull, and the quotation is 4½ per cent. The Government bond market was a trifle easier Wednesday, probably on account of the tightness of money. On the last call in New York 6½ of 1881 were quoted 112½-112½. State securities are generally quiet, and on Wednesday Virginia consols were dull and weak, opening at 72 and selling down to 71½, closing at this bid, and 72 asked. The 10 40s opened at 43 and declined to 41; but subsequently rallied to 47½, closing 47½-47½. The sales of each were light. Peabody sold at 23½, and deferred certificates were steady at 121. Railroad stocks were strong, and there was considerable enquiry for B & O, but in the absence of any lots offered there were no open bids made. No transactions in local shares, but we quote: O & A 7½ 94½-95; O & A 1st 113; do 2d 120; do 3d 115; do 4th 110; Va & Tenn 62 110½; do 8th 120. Yesterday being a holiday in all the northern cities, there was no business.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.
Flour, Fine, \$3 50 @ 4 00
Superfine, 3 00 @ 3 25
Extra, 2 75 @ 3 00
Family, 2 50 @ 2 75
Fancy brand, 2 25 @ 2 50
Wheat, common to fair, 1 10 @ 1 15
Good to prime, 1 15 @ 1 22
Choice, 1 20 @ 1 30
Corn, white, 0 80 @ 0 84
Mixed, 0 65 @ 0 68
Yellow, 0 60 @ 0 62
New, 0 50 @ 0 52
Corn Meal, 0 55 @ 0 60
Buckwheat, 2 25 @ 2 50
Rye, 0 90 @ 0 95
Oats, 0 45 @ 0 47
Butter, prime, 0 22 @ 0 25
Common to middling, 0 10 @ 0 15
Eggs, 0 25 @ 0 26
Chickens, per doz., 2 00 @ 3 00
Dressed Turkeys, 0 10 @ 0 11
Dressed Hogs, 0 08 @ 0 09
Potatoes per bushel, 2 00 @ 2 05
Sweet Potatoes per bushel, 1 25 @ 1 50
Onions, per bushel, 1 25 @ 1 50
Apples, 2 00 @ 2 50
Chesnuts per bushel, 1 75 @ 2 25
Dried Peaches, peeled, 0 80 @ 0 11
Dried Apples, 0 40 @ 0 50
Unpeeled, 0 40 @ 0 50
Dried Cherries, 0 15 @ 0 16
Sides, 0 09 @ 0 10
Best sugar cured Hams, 0 13½ @ 0 14
Butcher's Hams, 0 12 @ 0 13
Shoulders, 0 09 @ 0 10
Lard, 0 08 @ 0 09
Veal Calves, 0 41 @ 0 45
Herring, Eastern, per bbl., 4 00 @ 4 50
Shad, Roanoke, per ton, 2 75 @ 3 00
Pistons, ground, per ton, 4 50 @ 5 00
Ground, in bags, 5 75 @ 6 00
Lump, 3 00 @ 3 50
Clover Seed, 5 40 @ 6 50
Timothy, 2 90 @ 3 00
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool), 0 95 @ 1 00
Sine, 0 45 @ 0 50
Tobacco, 0 45 @ 0 55
Wool, long unwashed, 0 30 @ 0 32
Washed, 0 40 @ 0 42
Merino, unwashed, 0 19 @ 0 31
Do, washed, 0 40 @ 0 42
Juncos, 18 00 @ 22 00
Hays, 18 00 @ 22 00
Wheat Bran per ton, 17 50 @ 19 50
Brown Middlings, 18 00 @ 20 00
White Middlings, 22 00 @ 23 00

The market to day is scarcely so firm as on Wednesday. Flour is quiet at quotations. Wheat was lower for the general run of the offerings, but we note small sales at our outside quotations; the receipts since last report amounted to 72,200 bushels, and sales were made at 115, 117, 118, 120 and 123 for Fall, 121 for mixed and 127, 123 and 130 for good to choice Lancaster. 154,200 bushels of Corn sold at 61 for old white and yellow, and 62 and 63 for new. No Rye or Oats reported. Country produce is scarcely so firm, and we revise quotations. Bacon is dull and quiet.

RICHMOND MARKET, Nov. 25.—The market is fairly active and prices firm. Flour 42½ to \$7.50, as to brand. Sales of white Wheat at 118½-120 for fair, 120-121 for good to prime, 121-122 for mixed and 118-120 for Fall. Sales of white Corn at 51½ for white and 50½ for mixed. Small sales of spring Oats at 47. Nothing doing in Rye.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, November 25.—The market is fairly active, and prices of Flour and grain firm. There is a demand for Flour at the recent advance, and quotations are now from 42½ to \$7.50 for fine to family brands. Wheat sold at 120-125 for Lancaster, and 118½-120 for Fall. Corn nominally 60-62½. Oats in demand at 40-45. Rye nominally 55-60. There was but little Tobacco on the market the past week, and such as was offered were small lots of both old and new crops inferior and common. Prices remain unchanged.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, November 25.—The market is quiet but firm. Flour still at 42½-45 for fine to family brands. Receipts of Wheat light and prices firm, the quotations being from 118-120 for good to prime longberry, and 120-125 for prime to choice Fall. Corn in light supply at 50-52 for white Rye nominally 55-60, and Oats 40-42.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—Sugar—Refined are higher again all round, and we now quote as follows, with the market strong and active: Cut loaf 14½; crushed 13½; powdered 14½; granulated 10; A white soft 12½; and yellow 12½-12½. There is some new crop New Orleans arriving direct to the trade, but no large lots on the market yet.

Coffee—We are again without business to note in Coffee but the market, though quiet, is firm on a basis of 12½-13½ for fair to Rio, with the latter figure generally asked. Buyers, however, show little disposition to purchase and the market closes quiet, with buyers and sellers apart. Stock here here in first hands 32,000 bags, and quote as follows: Rio 14½; Santos 13½; and 13½-14½; fair do 13½-14½; good do 13½-14½, and prime do 14½-15½, though in the absence of business valuations are more or less nominal.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 25, 1880.—Best Cattle—The New York market, both on Monday and yesterday, varied but little from that on the preceding Friday.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts are very light, and prices merely nominal at Monday's quotations.

Hogs—The receipts since Monday number 800 and those now in the pens nearly 1300 head. Trade is slow at the prices ruling on Monday. 62½ cts. most sales ranging from 62½ cts. per lb. net. There is nothing now to indicate any advance, or even an active trade.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, November 25.—Receipts 52,000; shipments 2,000; market opened weak; ruled fairly active for the best, but dull for the bulk. Corn nominally 60-62½. Oats in demand at 40-45. Rye nominally 55-60. There was but little Tobacco on the market the past week, and such as was offered were small lots of both old and new crops inferior and common. Prices remain unchanged.

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